INFORMATION LETTER

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Schedule of Meetings

The following schedule shows the dates, time and place of meetings arranged for the Board of Directors, the Administrative Council and Committees of the National Canners Association.

Sunday—May 25

10 a. m.—International Trade Committee—Association Headquarters

2 p. m.—Executive Officers—Association Headquarters

Monday—May 26

10 a. m.—Administrative Council—West Ballroom, Shoreham Hotel

10 a. m.—Fishery Products Committee—Association Headquarters

Tuesday—May 27

10 a. m.—Board of Directors—New Ballroom, Shoreham Hotel

12:30 p. m. Luncheon—Blue Room, Shoreham Hotel

2 p. m.—Afternoon Session—New Ballroom, Shoreham Hotel

Wednesday—May 28

10 a. m.—Board of Directors—New Ballroom, Shoreham Hotel

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Meetings of the Association's Public Relations Committee and Home Economics Committee were held recently in Chicago, Ill., and will be reported at the Board meeting.

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The N.C.A. Committee on Scientific Research met at Association Headquarters on May 14, and discussed the progress of this year's activity with the Directors of the Washington and Western Research Laboratories. The committee also considered space needs of both laboratories in relation to the Association's building program.

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National Canners Association—Can Manufacturers Institute Nutrition Advisory and Executive Committees met at Association headquarters on May 15 and 16 to formulate plans for the 1947-48 canned food nutrition program. This is the second meeting the committees have held this year.

Secretary Harriman and Kitchen to Address Directors Meeting

Members of the Association's Board of Directors will hear addresses by Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman and Clarence W. Kitchen, Executive Vice President of the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, at the forthcoming Board meeting, scheduled for May 27 and 28 at Hotel Shoreham, Washington, D. C. Secretary Harriman's speech, "Food and World Recovery," will be a discussion of the importance of food and its role in aiding the nations of the world in their economic rehabilitation from the conditions brought on by the last world war. Mr. Kitchen will explain the aims and provisions of the Agricultural Research and Marketing Act of 1946. Both speakers are on the program for the first day.

This will be Secretary Harriman's first appearance at a meeting of the National Canners Association. Mr. Kitchen has addressed canner groups on numerous occasions in the past and has been a featured speaker on N.C.A. Convention programs.

Tomato Plants Scarce Due to Dry Weather

Charles H. Mahoney, Director of the Association's Raw Products Bureau who is now visiting the tomato plant-growing territory in Georgia, reported on May 15 that plants are short in length, due to the dry weather, but are free of disease, well hardened, and in excellent condition for transplanting. Tomato plants now being packed are 6 to 9 inches in length. The present apparent scarcity of plants is due to dry weather. If showers occur within a few days there should be an ample supply of suitable plants within the next two weeks. In the long run, this will benefit northern States where the season is late.

Canners May Now Buy Their Full Sugar Allotments

Canners will be permitted to buy sugar in advance of the customary rationing date to enable supplies to move while railroad transportation is available, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced May 13. This action does not increase rations, but merely advances the dates when purchases may be made, USDA said. To enable more sugar to be moved now, two changes were announced in the sugar rationing program: (1) The 30-day inventory

limitation will be removed to permit canners to purchase their entire allotment as soon as it is granted, and (2) the date of application for third quarter allotments to both percentage and provisional industrial users will be advanced from June 10 to June 1.

Congress

Portal Pay

Immediate Congressional action to raise the minimum wage to 65 cents an hour and to extend the minimum-wage benefits of the Fair Labor Standards Act to many persons not now protected was requested by the President on May 14 in a message advising the Congress that he had approved the Portal-to-Portal Pay Act. The President also stated that increased appropriations for administration and enforcement of the Federal wage and hour laws is necessary because of enactment of the portal pay bill.

The keynote of the message, however, appeared to be the President's statement that "The Portal-to-Portal Act should end . . . uncertainty with respect to claims of still undetermined magnitude. Current wage negotiations can proceed more readily to a satisfactory conclusion, and businessmen will be able to plan with assurance for full production and price reductions. This will be of real value to labor and management in the maintenance of a continued high level of employment."

Farm Labor

The Senate Committee on Appropriations took the unusual course on May 15 of recommending in a deficiency measure an appropriation of $6,000,000 to carry on the farm labor supply program throughout the calendar year 1947. Normally, appropriations in deficiency bills are restricted to the current or past fiscal years. In the present case, however, the Budget Bureau did not submit a request for funds to continue the program in time to be included in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation bill on which hearings have been concluded by the House Committee on Agriculture. The recommendation of the Senate Committee provides for a merger of the $6,000,000 with funds already available for administering the program.

General Labor Legislation

Following Senate passage of the Taft Federal Labor Relations Act on May 13 as a substitute for the bill passed by the House on April 17, a joint conference committee began on May 15 the work of drafting a compromise that would reconcile the conflicting provisions of the two proposals. The Senate passed the Taft bill by a vote of 68 to 24, a margin of 6 votes over the two-thirds majority that would be required to pass a bill over the President's veto. The House vote on its measure was 308 to 107.

Water Pollution

The House Committee on Public Works has scheduled public hearings for June 11, 12, and 13 on the subject of water pollution control. Hearings are continuing before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Public Works on the Barkley-Taft bill (S. 418) and the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency has submitted to the Committee a substitute measure.

Tin Smelting

A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency discussed on May 14 the question of continuing the operation of the Texas City smelter. Existing law governing the operation of the smelter expires on June 30, 1947. Open hearings are expected to be held by the subcommittee as soon as a bill is drafted on the subject.

Export Control

Hearings are being held by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee on further extension of export controls beyond June 30, 1947.

Agriculture Appropriations

It is expected that the House Committee on Appropriations will report the annual Department of Agriculture supply bill about May 23. As in the case of all other appropriation measures considered thus far by this Congress, substantial reductions in Budget Bureau requests undoubtedly will be recommended in the bill.

Miscellaneous Subjects

There was no change during the past week in the status of proposals dealing with census, food seizures, sugar quotas, Commodity Credit Corporation extension, long-range agricultural program, or marketing orders.

Clayton Act

A House Judiciary subcommittee that has been considering an amendment (H. R. 515) to the anti-trust laws to prohibit a corporation from purchasing the physical assets of a competing corporation reported the bill to the full Committee on May 15 with an amendment that such transfers are to be prohibited when there is reasonable probability that the effect would be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly. Hearings were resumed by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee during the past week on a companion bill (S. 104).

Forthcoming Meetings

May 21-22—Industrial Waste Conference, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

May 22-23—Ozark Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

May 25-28—Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, 38th Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

May 26—National Canners Association, Administrative Council Meeting, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

May 27-28—National Canners Association, Board of Directors Meeting, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

June 1-2—Michigan Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Park Place Hotel, Traverse City, Mich.

June 1-4—Institute of Food Technologists, Seventh Annual Meeting, Statler Hotel, Boston, Mass.

June 2-5—Greater New York Grocery Buyers Show, Madison Square Garden, New York, N. Y.

June 9-11—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Mid-year Meeting, Skytop Lodge, Skytop, Pa.

June 10-11—U. S. Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Meeting, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas.

June 11-13—American Marketing Association, Spring Conference, Hotel Commodore, New York, N. Y.

June 16-17—Maine Canners Association, Summer Meeting, Lakewood, Maine.

June 20—National Pickle Packers Association, Mid-Year Meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

June 22-26—National Association Retail Grocers, Annual Convention, San Francisco, Calif.

June 23-24—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Mid-year Meeting, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

July 1-18—Indiana Canners Association, Annual Technicians' School, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

July 9-18—Indiana Canners Association, Mold Count School, Horticulture Department, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

July 28-August 1—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., Mold Count School, Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

November 10-12—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 39th Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.

November 20-21—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Annual Convention, Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.

December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Fall Convention, Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 13-17—National Food Brokers Association, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 18-23—National Canners Association, Annual Convention (hotel to be announced), Atlantic City, N. J.

January 18-23—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 19—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

Research

AAR to Continue to Conduct Tests on Refrigerator Cars

The Association of American Railroads has announced that it will extend throughout this year and into 1948 the tests which it is conducting to determine what further improvements can be made in the construction and operation of refrigerator cars in order to develop the type best suited to serve the needs of perishable freight shippers. At the same time, the scope of the tests will be greatly broadened so as to make them the most comprehensive ever undertaken on that subject, AAR said.

The tests to be conducted this year will be on a more extensive scale than heretofore made. Eight especially built refrigerator cars will be equipped with newly-developed devices which will make it possible for the first time to measure the flow of moist air. In addition, newly-installed instruments will be used to register the solar heat loads on the exterior of the car, the effect of nocturnal or sky radiation and the value of film resistance and dead air spaces in refrigerator car superstructures. Also, tests will be made to determine the proper amount of insulation best adaptable for refrigerator cars used in perishable freight service.

At the same time it is planned to accumulate pertinent data relative to palletized loading, consumers' package development, lift truck operations, five and six feet wide sliding doors, and the construction of floor racks in refrigerator cars and refrigerator car floors. All information obtained will be compiled in condensed form with a view of determining later whether more detailed investigations of those subjects should be made.

Collaborating with the AAR in the tests are the United States Department of Agriculture, Interstate Commerce Commission, National Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce, American Farm Bureau Federation, United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, Institute of American Poultry Industries, National Association of Fruit Processors, refrigerator car builders and representatives of independently-owned carlines and railroad-owned and controlled carlines.

Author of "The Canning Clan" Writes Book on Silver Trade

Earl Chapin May, known to the canning industry as the author of "The Canning Clan," a human interest history of the pioneers in American canning, which came out in 1937, has written a new book entitled "A Century of Silver." The new work constitutes the fifth in a series of industrial histories he has published.

The basic theme of "Century of Silver" is the evolution of silverware in mass production from early plated products made at home by crude processes through various stages into the plated and sterling ware produced by modern methods. As he did in "The Canning Clan," Mr. May introduces the personalities that led this industry development and stresses the human factors that figured in its progress.

Published by Robert McBride & Company, New York, the book is illustrated with numerous plates and photographs.

Summers Heads Corn Canners

T. Stran Summers of the Chas. G. Summers Co., Inc., New Freedom, Pa., has been elected president of the Corn Canners Service Bureau to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. LeRoy Farmer.

Mottern New Research Head

Dr. H. H. Mottern, a well known figure in the field of food research and technology, has been named director of the research department of the H. J. Heinz Company. Dr. Mottern joined the staff of the Heinz Company in 1945, after 16 years of research work with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Supplies

Sugar for Home Canning

Sugar for home canning of fruits, fruit juices and for preserving will be made available to institutional users, and to household users who intend to sell their products, the Department of Agriculture announced May 10. The action, effective May 9, does not include sugar for (1) regular home canning for home consumption, sugar for which is included in the 10-pound stamp made effective April 1, or (2) industrial users who must obtain sugar through regular industrial allotment channels.

Sugar for home canning for sale and for canning by institutional users will be allowed as follows when applications are approved:

(1) One pound of sugar for each four quarts of finished canned fruit or fruit juices;

(2) One pound of sugar for each pound of prepared fruit for making jams, preserves and marmalades;

(3) One pound of sugar for each two pounds of prepared fruit (or one pint of fruit juice) used for making jelly;

(4) One pound of sugar for each two pounds of prepared fruit (pulp) used for making fruit butters.

Prices Paid by Farmers Rise; as Prices Received Decline

Prices paid by farmers for things they buy averaged slightly higher on April 15 than on March 15, pushing parity prices up a little further, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported this week. Meanwhile, lower prices received for meat animals, dairy products, and food grains more than offset increases in prices of corn and several other commodities to result in a 1.4 percent drop in average prices received by farmers. These changes brought the parity ratio down to 120.

During the first quarter of 1947 (Dec. 15 to Mar. 15) prices paid by farmers including interest and taxes rose an average of 6.6 percent. Over a third of this increase was caused by higher prices of building material.

Raw Products

CROP PROSPECTS FOR PRACTICALLY ALL FRUITS ARE FAVORABLE, AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT REPORT SHOWS

Prospects for practically all fruit crops continued favorable during April, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week. In many fruit areas of the East and Midwest, frost occurred on the nights of May 7 and 8, but it is too early to evaluate the extent of any possible damage, USDA said.

Fruit is developing later than usual east of the Rockies but earlier than usual in the West. Another large peach crop is in prospect with a record production estimated for the 10 early southern States. A large crop is expected in California. Prospects for the 1947-48 citrus crops continue favorable in all producing States.

The following comments were excerpted from the USDA report:

Frost occurred in many fruit areas of northeastern, mid-Atlantic and midwestern States on the nights of May 7 and 8. It is too early, however, to evaluate the extent of any possible damage. The following comments apply to prospects on May 1 and do not take into account these low temperatures.

Fruit and nut crop development continued favorable during April and prospects were good on May 1. Trees had bloomed or were expected to bloom considerably later than usual in the East and Midwest but earlier than usual in the West. Citrus prospects continue favorable in all areas.

Apples

Prospects for an average-sized United States apple crop continue favorable. Very little frost damage occurred during April although it is still possible in northern areas. In the Eastern States the season is much later than last year, the expected date of full bloom varying from 3 days later in northern New England to about 2 weeks in the South Atlantic States.

Peaches

A 25.5 million bushel peach crop in the 10 early southern States is indicated by May 1 conditions. This production would be slightly above the previous record of 25.0 million bushels in 1945. The 1946 crop totaled 22.7 million bushels and the 1936-45 average is 16.5 million bushels.

In the Northeastern States, winter and spring damage was light. Except for Kansas, northern Missouri, Nebraska and northeastern Oklahoma, where the crop was practically wiped out by low winter and spring temperatures, the Midwest has a generally good crop prospect. The outlook is good in most areas of the West, especially in California.

In California both the Clingstone and Freestone varieties have set heavily in nearly all important commercial localities and thinning is now in progress. Another large crop appears to be in the making. In Washington thinning of peaches will start about May 10, fully 10 days earlier than a year ago.

Pears

California pear orchards had a heavy bloom. A reasonably good-sized crop is in prospect in nearly all important commercial areas. The hot period of mid-April started a rapid shedding of fruit forms. In Oregon present prospects point to an average or larger crop of both Bartlett pears and other varieties but somewhat smaller than the large crops produced in 1945 and 1946.

The season is now about 2 weeks ahead of last year in the Rogue River Valley. If this continues the Bartlett harvest will start before the end of July. In Washington, most of the petals have fallen from the heavy bloom in both the Yakima and Wenatchee areas and there is every indication that the set of both Bartletts and D'Anjous will be heavy. In the Eastern States trees came through the winter in good condition with practically no winter or spring freeze damage up to May 1.

Sweet Cherries

The prospect is for a smaller sweet cherry crop than last year's record production. In California, most commercial districts had a good blossom but extra warm weather during mid-April caused more dropping of fruit than usual. The set is somewhat irregular with some trees carrying so little that picking may not be attempted. The State's crop is estimated at 29,000 tons, about 12,500 tons of Royal Anns and 16,500 tons of other varieties. This compares with 34,000 tons in 1946, and 38,000 in 1945.

The Oregon sweet cherry crop will be considerably less than last year with prospects less favorable in every important district. The Dalles, important canning and brining area, expects a somewhat smaller crop than last year due to cold rainy weather during the flowering period. In the Hood River Valley the crop is relatively better than the other districts and may be about as large as last year. In western Oregon production is indicated sharply lower than the 1946 bumper crop.

In the lower Yakima Valley of Washington, low temperatures March 27 caused some loss. Present prospects indicate a somewhat smaller crop than last year. In Idaho, Utah and Colorado there has been some frost damage but a fair sized crop is still possible. In the Eastern States minor scattered frost injuries have occurred in unfavorable locations but May 1 prospects in the principal commercial areas were favorable.

Sour Cherries

Sour cherries, produced mainly in the Great Lake States, came through the winter in good condition and will bloom 2 to 3 weeks later than last year. The heavy producing areas of Michigan, Wisconsin and New York should be in full bloom the second half of May. The late season is favorable since the crop has a better chance to escape frost damage. However, the record large production last year may tend to limit 1947 production, especially in Michigan and Wisconsin.

Apricots

In California the apricot set is somewhat irregular and production is indicated at 170,000 tons compared with 306,000 tons last year and 159,000 in 1945. Last year's crop was very large and large California apricot crops are generally followed by smaller production the next year. In Washington production prospects are favorable. In Utah there was some frost damage to apricots but a fair sized crop seems likely at this time.

Citrus

Total orange production for the present marketing season is estimated at 114.1 million boxes—14 percent more than the 1945-46 crop and 4 percent more than the 1944-45 crop. This is a reduction of 1,040,000 boxes from the April estimate with most of the reduction in the Florida Valencia crop. The grapefruit crop of 62.5 million boxes is only 2 percent less than last season's crop but 20 percent above 1944-45. Florida tangerine production is estimated at 4.8 million boxes of which about a sixth was not harvested because of market conditions. The crop last season was 4.2 million boxes, all of which was utilized. The California lemon crop is estimated at 14.7 million boxes—slightly larger than the 1945-46 crop of 14.5 million boxes. (See INFORMATION LETTER for April 12, for April estimates.)

Florida weather has been favorable for citrus since the February freeze. Trees bloomed in April—about a month later than usual. The bloom in Texas was 2 to 3 weeks late but was heavy and a good set of fruit is expected to hold. Growing conditions in Texas are favorable and moisture supplies will be ample at least through May. Arizona grapefruit and orange

trees both carry good sets of fruit in nearly all areas. Prospects in California are favorable for the 1947-48 citrus crops.

Plums and Prunes

The California plum crop is estimated at 92,000 tons this year compared with the record large 1946 crop of 100,000 tons. California prunes had a satisfactory bloom in practically all areas but rather heavy shedding has been reported following the high mid-April temperatures. In the Milton-Freewater district of eastern Oregon a somewhat smaller 1947 production is indicated than the unusually heavy 1945 and 1946 crops. Development to date is a week to 10 days ahead of 1946. In western Oregon a light crop of prunes is expected. In Idaho, the combination of new orchards coming into production, a heavy bloom and ideal weather for pollination should result in a large crop.

GREEN LIMA BEANS

BAE Report Shows Acreage Is Up 15% Above 1946 and Nearly 47% Over Average

About 15 percent more acreage of green lima beans for canning and freezing is intended for 1947 than was planted in 1946, according to reports received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and released this week. If processors' late April plans are carried out, the acreage planted this year will total 84,460 acres compared with 73,690 acres planted in 1946 and an average of 57,510 acres for 1936-45.

The largest increase is expected in California where most of the crop is for freezing. In this State 61 percent more acreage is planned for this year than was planted in 1946. In Michigan and Wisconsin, the acreage intended for this year is 29 percent more than the 1946 plantings. For the country as a whole, the acreage intended for 1947 is about 12 percent above the previous record-high acreage (75,630 acres) planted in 1942, the report stated.

Loss of acreage planted to green lima beans for processing has averaged about 8 percent annually during the past 10 years. If loss this year is about average, a planting of 84,460 acres would result in about 77,700 acres for harvest. This compares with 67,100 acres harvested in 1946 and the 10-year average of 53,080 acres.

The 1936-45 average yield of green lima beans for processing is 1,116 pounds per acre. The harvest of 77,700 acres in 1947 with about average yields would give a production of about 43,300 tons for canning and freezing in comparison with 44,580 tons produced in 1946 and an average of 29,490 tons.

The following table shows the acreages which will be planted in each State if the late April intentions to contract and plant lima beans are carried out. These plans may be modified before plantings are actually made. They are, therefore, not an estimate of the acreage planted for the 1947 season, BAE said.

States	1946	1947 indicated
	Acres	*Acres*
New York	1,200	1,200
New Jersey	14,700	14,500
Pennsylvania	4,400	4,800
	20,300	20,500
Ohio	1,300	1,200
Michigan	3,100	4,000
Wisconsin	4,250	5,500
	8,650	10,700
Delaware	13,200	14,500
Maryland	3,500	3,400
Virginia	2,800	2,800
	19,500	20,700
Utah	400	100
Washington	400	300
California	7,990	12,860
	8,790	13,260
Other States[1]	16,450	19,300
U. S. Total	73,690	84,460

[1] Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon and Tennessee.

Federal Domestic Japanese Beetle Quarantine Revised

Revision of the Japanese beetle quarantine area to include all or parts of 10 additional counties in Maryland, New York, Ohio, and West Virginia, and modifications of the regulations covering inspections of fruits and vegetables for Japanese beetles were announced this week by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Soil treatments applied in many areas where Japanese beetle infestations were discovered in 1946 at points outside previously known infested areas have made it possible to limit the extension of the area regulated on account of that insect, according to Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, which administers the Japanese beetle regulatory work. Also, new treatments of materials in transit have allowed a simplification of the present fumigation treatments, Dr. Annand says.

Beetles were trapped last summer in 105 communities outside the regulated areas. Soil treatments applied in cooperation with State plant pest authorities at points where infestations were established are adequate to prevent spread from all but a few of these infestations. This made it possible to confine additions to the lightly infested regulated area to parts of St. Marys County, Md.; Oswego and Seneca Counties, N. Y.; Washington County, Ohio; Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, and Wood Counties, W. Va., all that part of Berkeley County, W. Va., not previously in the regulated area, and the entire County of Morgan in W. Va. The quarantined area now includes all or parts of 14 eastern States, including New England, N. Y., N. J., Del., Pa., Md., Va., W. Va., and Ohio.

Freeze and Drought Damage Tomato Plantings in East

Reports reaching the Association's Raw Products Bureau indicate that the acreage of tomatoes planted in Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania before the freezes of May 8, 9 and 10 was not as large as would normally have been planted by this time, due to inclement weather. In general, the planting date was about 10 days to two weeks late so that even as far south as Virginia, only 40 to 50 per cent of the canning acreage had been planted before the freeze. In Maryland and Delaware the percentage of planted acreage was much smaller. The acreage planted in New Jersey and the early sections of Pennsylvania was higher than in Maryland.

Spot surveys made on damage indicate that 25 percent damage occurred from freezes and dry weather in the Tidewater area of Virginia with the percentage approaching 50 percent inland. The damage on the Eastern Shore of Virginia was not great except in certain unfavorable locations.

The damage north of the Pocomoke River on the Eastern Shore of Maryland was estimated to be as high as 90 percent, but the planted acreage was not large.

The damage in New Jersey and Pennsylvania where a large acreage had been planted is said to be severe with the best estimate of damage being nearly 70 percent.

USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended May 10 totaled 301 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was 5 percent below the 318 million pounds produced during the preceding week.

Fish and Fisheries

Frozen Fish Stocks on May 1 Total 70 Million Pounds

Frozen fishery products in cold-storage plants in the United States and Alaska continued their normal seasonal decline during April and on May 1 totaled 70 million pounds, the smallest inventory since July 1, 1945, the Fish and Wildlife Service reported this week. Stocks on May 1 were down 8 million pounds from April 1 and were 5 million pounds less than on May 1, 1946.

A probable reason for the somewhat lower stocks was a decline in imports of frozen groundfish and rosefish fillets, according to the Service. During the first four months of 1947, 7.2 million pounds were imported compared with 16.5 million pounds during the similar period of 1946. Prices were generally reasonable and increased promotional activities by the trade also had their influence.

Principal items in the frozen fish inventory were salmon, 6.5 million pounds; cod fillets, 5.7 million pounds; haddock fillets, 6 million pounds; rosefish fillets, 5 million pounds; sablefish, 4 million pounds; and shrimp, 4.3 million pounds.

Haddock fillets, rosefish fillets, salmon, and sablefish were held in considerably greater quantities than a year ago. Cod fillets and shrimp, on the other hand, were well below stocks at that time, the Department said.

The following table shows the frozen fish holdings by species and periods.

Species	May 1, 1947 *Pounds*	Apr. 1, 1947 *Pounds*
Salt-water fish:		
Bait and animal food	4,599,057	1,942,609
Bluefish	77,857	20,627
Butterfish	103,457	.....
Cod, haddock, hake and pollock (except fillets)	1,047,254	66,473
Croakers	474,590	376,279
Eels	195,096	8,727
Fillets:		
Cod	5,729,047	367,887
Flounders (including sole)	461,931	101,466
Haddock	6,042,553	3,627,948
Lingcod	114,031	8,980
Mackerel	118,616	25,965
Pollock	2,827,411	27,380
Rosefish	5,056,600	1,190,070
Whiting (including "split butterfly")	1,078,257	2,000
Other fillets	2,197,865	74,637
Flounders (inc. sole, fluke, Cal. halibut, etc., ex. fillets)	441,548	29,023
Halibut	2,542,112	.....
Herring, sea	926,350	255,510
Mackerel (except fillets and Spanish and king)	1,000,999	502,202
Mullet	873,183	16,633
Sablefish (black cod)	4,102,288	650
Salmon:		
King or chinook	2,297,397	29,538
Silver or coho	1,610,140	.....
Fall or chum	1,673,993	.....
Pink	213,506	.....
Steelhead trout	31,361	1,427
Unclassified	700,299	8,600
Scup (porgies)	195,399	35,685
Sea trout (weakfish, gray and spotted)	240,247	20,810
Shad (inc. roe shad)	116,791	3,566
Shad roe	82,736	2,586
Smelt	802,486	57,832
Swordfish	233,759	.....
Tuna	115,955	2,411
Whiting (silver hake):		
Round	650,926	8,100
Headed and gutted (ex. fils.)	459,039	495
Unclassified salt-water fish	6,790,716	788,965
Total salt-water fish	56,314,902	9,605,971
Fresh-water fish:		
Bait and animal food	1,675,162	122,400
Blue pike and sauger (ex. fillets)	86,808	.....
Catfish and bullheads	123,075	21,349
Chubs	191,059	6,389
Fillets:		
Blue pike and sauger	2,414	.....
Lake herring	39,175	.....
Yellow perch	90,456	.....
Yellow pike	21,914	.....
Other fillets	226,298	7,521
Lake herring and cisco (ex. fils.)	854,800	2,725
Lake trout	296,012	2,993
Pickerel (jacks or yellow jack)	102,024	32,823
Sturgeon and spoonbill cat	287,449	7,913
Suckers	27,316	19,085
Tullibee	260,923	.....
Yellow perch (ex. fillets)	152,244	.....
Yellow pike (ex. fillets)	51,956	37,307
Whitefish	1,176,991	21,140
Unclassified fresh-water fish	592,216	138,156
Total fresh-water fish	6,281,292	419,801
Shellfish:		
Clams	374,227	26,749
Crabs (inc. crab meat)	304,792	27,711
Lobster tails (spiny lobster)	657,102	6,121
Oysters	296,449	77,974
Scallops	781,820	230,964
Shrimp (inc. shrimp meat)	4,300,000	1,193,500
Squid	346,997	82,060
Unclassified shellfish	644,038	39,820
Total shellfish	7,605,425	1,684,959
Total fish and shellfish	70,201,619	11,710,731

Proposed 1948 Regulations for Alaska Trawling Issued

Trawling regulations proposed for inclusion in the 1948 Alaska fishery regulations, were sent this week to the fish canning industry by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of Interior. The proposed regulations, which the Service has requested all the industry to study, follow:

Sec. 201.15 *Gear restrictions: trawls.* The size, character, and operation of otter trawls in Alaskan waters are limited as follows:

(a) Otter trawls having mesh smaller than 5 inches stretched measure between knots in the bag and 6 inches stretched measure between knots in the wings are prohibited: *Provided*, That otter trawls now in use having mesh smaller than that specified may be used through the calendar year 1948 if registered with the Regional Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Juneau, Alaska.

(b) The use of any devices attached to the foot-rope or elsewhere, such as chain "ticklers," which may cause undue disturbances or destruction of the bottom, is prohibited.

(c) The use of otter trawls in any area which the International Fisheries Commission has found to be populated by small immature halibut and accordingly has closed to all halibut fishing, is prohibited.

(d) All operators of otter trawls shall maintain a running log on forms furnished showing date, type and size of mesh of trawl used, each locality fished, the time and duration of each tow, and the estimated poundage and number of average weight of each species caught. Such logs shall be available for inspection by representatives of the Fish and Wildlife Service at any reasonable time, and the duplicate sheets shall be transmitted to the Fish and Wildlife Service at periodic intervals. On or before December 15 of each year complete statistics of operation shall be submitted to the Fish and Wildlife Service on forms provided for the purpose.

(e) The use of any trawl in commercial fishing for salmon, herring, and Dungeness crabs is prohibited.

Fishery Products Committee

E. M. Brennan, Chairman, has called a meeting of the Fishery Products Committee to be held at the Association headquarters in Washington at 10 a. m., on May 26, the day preceding the meeting of the Board of Directors.

In line with the Committee's policy of maintaining close and effective contact between the Committee and the

Board members, all members of the Board representing fishery products processors have been invited to attend the meeting.

An agenda of topics for discussion is being prepared and the results of the meeting will be reported to the industry later.

Foreign Trade

Senate Passes Foreign Relief Bill, Asks for $350,000,000

The Senate passed the $350,000,000 foreign relief bill on May 14 by a vote of 79 to 4, thus declining to accept the House's action when it reduced the amount to $200,000,000 by a 64 to 19 vote. As the INFORMATION LETTER went to press, a joint conference committee was still considering the program. Also, the Senate authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to advance the sum of $75,000,000 for emergency relief as soon as the bill becomes law.

U. S. appropriations will constitute 58 percent of a total international financial fund of about $600,000,000. It is estimated that U. S. Army appropriations for occupied zones alone will exceed a billion dollars for 1947, which does not include a half billion for the Philippines. It is anticipated that of the total relief fund Italy will receive $150,000,000; Austria, $148,000,000; Poland, $117,000,000; Greece, $60,000,000; China, $60,000,000; Hungary, $33,000,000; and Trieste, $20,000,000. A sum of $5,000,000 has been earmarked to transport supplies furnished by private relief organizations. All supplies furnished by America are to be labelled "Made in America," the countries aided are obliged to permit full publicity on the program in their respective territories, and U. S. supervisory officials are to be permitted free access.

The Department of Agriculture is being urged by canners and growers to ascertain as early as possible just what foods the benefiting governments are going to require, and is being advised that procurement for the program be spread over a list of food commodities including processed foods of known nutritional and caloric value instead of limiting acquisition to a few items that have traditionally been purchased in relief programs.

USDA officials report that canners have stated they cannot be expected to make financial commitments for their 1947 packs unless they know there is some assurance of selling what they produce. USDA officials further say that both canners and growers have established production capacity in excess of normal domestic consumption in many lines, which means that they must find expanded markets. At the same time, foreign commercial markets in all but a few countries temporarily are lost to American agricultural producers and canners because the would be producers have no dollars with which to buy their products.

Potato Export Program

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week that nearly 10 million bushels of potatoes from the 1946 crop have been shipped abroad under the Department's potato export program. In addition to providing needed food supplies for deficit areas abroad, this movement has provided an outlet for approximately 10 percent of last year's potato surplus, Department officials said.

Purchased by the Department under the mandatory price support program, these potatoes have been made available for relief feeding by foreign governments or UNRRA, and for shipment by the Army to occupation zones, at a token price of 4 cents per hundredweight at country shipping points. Comparable arrangements were made for commercial distribution through private exporters, at a price of 50 to 55 cents per hundredweight at country shipping points.

Of the amount exported, 5,824,000 bushels were re-sold by the Department to the Army for use as seed in the occupied zone in Germany. This allowed German potato growers to release for table stock a comparable amount of potatoes they had been saving for seed.

Other shipments under the export program were made principally to Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and Yugoslavia. Smaller shipments went to Albania, China, Korea, and Japan.

Statistics

Rail and Boat Shipments of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Rail and boat shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables (exclusive of white potatoes) totaled 13,828 cars for the week ending May 10, 1947, according to a report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These shipments were slightly higher than those for the preceding week but were 4 percent lower than shipments for the corresponding week of last season. Shipments of fresh tomatoes were only 42 percent of those last year at this time.

The following table, compiled from statistics of USDA's Production and Marketing Administration, gives comparisons of carlot shipments of selected fresh vegetables and fruits for certain periods:

	Week ending		
	May 10, 1947	May 3, 1947	May 11, 1946
VEGETABLES	*Carloads*	*Carloads*	*Carloads*
Beans, snap and lima	256	238	284
Tomatoes	853	620	2,017
Green peas	241	155	200
Spinach	40	73	19
Others	6,997	6,992	7,820
FRUITS			
Citrus	4,443	4,489	4,253
Other	998	1,159	349
Total	13,828	13,726	14,442

Sweet Potato Pack for 1946

The 1946 pack of canned sweet potatoes totaled 3,085,012 actual cases or 36 percent more than the previous record pack in 1945 of 2,261,735 cases, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. On the basis of equivalent cases of 24/2's, the 1946 pack totaled 4,171,000 cases compared with 3,074,000 cases in 1946.

The 1946 pack of sweet potatoes by states, can size, and style of pack is shown below:

1946 Sweet Potato Pack

State	1945 *Actual cases*	1946 *Actual cases*
Maryland, Virginia and New Jersey	1,068,765	1,080,983
Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama	723,023	1,267,033
Other States	469,947	727,996
Total	2,261,735	3,085,012

1946 Pack by Size of Container and Style of Pack

	Style		
Size	Solid *Actual cases*	Syrup *Actual cases*	Vacuum *Actual cases*
No. 2	53,574	129,113	.....
No. 2½	295,929	1,756,975	.....
No. 10	28,672	127,908	.....
No. 3 vacuum	.....	179,402	511,779
Miscellaneous	.....	1,600	.....
Total	378,175	2,195,058	511,779

March Retail Grocery Sales Increase 11% Over February

March, 1947, sales of retail grocery and grocery-fresh-meat stores were estimated at $1,812,000,000 by the Office of Business Economics of the Department of Commerce. This represents an increase of 24 percent over March, 1946, and 11 percent over February of this year.

Retail grocery sales for the first quarter of 1947 were estimated at $5,151,000,000 or 25 percent more than corresponding period of 1946, and nearly three times first quarter sales of 1939. First quarter sales for this year were at an annual rate of $22,800,000,000.

Retail chain store grocery sales accounted for 38 percent of the total in the first quarter of this year. This is about the same as the prewar proportions of 37 percent in 1939 and compares with 34 percent in 1946 and 32 percent in 1945. Based on a sample of those stores reporting to the Bureau of the Census, March sales of independent grocery and grocery-fresh-meat stores were 11 percent higher than a year earlier and 10 percent higher than during February, 1947.

March, 1947, sales of grocery wholesalers were estimated at $694,000,000, an increase of 10 percent from March, 1946. The daily average sales were about the same in March this year as in February. First quarter sales were estimated at $2,036,000,000, up 9 percent from the first quarter of 1946 and nearly two and one-half times first quarter sales of 1939. Inventories held by grocery wholesalers the last of March, based on a sample of 362 firms, were two percent larger than for February and 50 percent larger than March 1946.

Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Holdings Larger Than 1946

Stocks of frozen fruits in cold storage on May 1, 1947, totaled 319 million pounds compared with 367 million on April 1, 1947, and 291 million pounds on May 1, 1946, according to a report issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The decrease in frozen fruit stocks during April 1947, of 48 million pounds compares with the decrease during the corresponding month last year of 31 million pounds and the average April decrease of 26 million pounds.

Frozen vegetable stocks in cold storage on May 1, 1947, totaled 247 million pounds compared with 276 million pounds a month earlier and 140 million pounds on May 1, 1946.

Cold storage holdings of four vegetables, lima beans, snap beans, sweet corn and green peas, on May 1 of this year totaled 115 million pounds, a decrease of 20 million pounds from those on March 1, but more than double May 1, 1946, stocks of 49 million pounds.

Frozen fruit and vegetable stocks by commodity for May 1, 1947 with comparisons, as reported by the USDA, are shown in the following table on the right:

	May 1, 1947	Apr. 1, 1947	May 1, 1946
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
FROZEN FRUITS			
Apples	50,923	56,413	57,158
Blackberries	12,649	13,663	10,647
Cherries	37,323	46,108	13,964
Young, Logan, Boysen, etc.	10,034	11,728	4,689
Raspberries	13,928	16,475	9,012
Strawberries	17,856	24,141	16,845
Grapes	7,838	9,400	10,469
Plums and prunes	13,439	15,386	12,854
Peaches	44,106	48,056	49,639
Fruit juices and purees	24,383	26,657	22,459
Apricots	20,713	23,444	23,194
Blueberries	11,367	13,090	13,087
All other fruits	54,761	61,852	47,111
Total	319,320	367,013	291,148
FROZEN VEGETABLES			
Asparagus	12,973	13,333	6,086
Beans, lima	12,979	16,125	7,471
Beans, snap	15,153	17,987	8,964
Broccoli	17,351	18,536	15 574
Cauliflower	8,138	8,523	5,426
Corn, sweet	24,326	29,012	11,102
Peas, green	62,188	72,266	21,608
Spinach	26,208	26,449	21,910
Brussels sprouts	6,233	6,793	3,316
Pumpkin and squash	8,817	9,175	5,258
Baked beans	202	180	820
Vegetable purees	984	132	645
All other vegetables	51,340	57,586	32,107
Total	246,892	276,099	140,277

1946 Canned Okra and Okra and Tomato Packs Reported

The 1946 pack of canned okra and canned okra and tomatoes amounted to 410,182 actual cases, as compared with the 1945 pack of 283,605 actual cases, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. The principal States packing okra and okra and tomatoes are Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Pennsylvania with the most important State being Louisiana.

The following table compares the 1946 canned okra and canned okra and tomato pack with that for 1945 by can size and style of pack:

1946 Okra Pack

Style of Pack	24/2	24/2½	303	6/10	Misc. tin and glass	Total
Whole okra	22,972	1,264	.....	1,110	.....	25,346
Cut okra	238,374	12,691	6,951	15,972	1,536	275,524
Okra and tomatoes	107,359	.....	732	1,217	.....	109,308
Total pack	368,705	13,955	7,683	18,299	1,536	410,178

1945 Okra Pack

Style of Pack	24/2	24/2½	303	6/10	Misc. tin and glass	Total
Whole okra	10,731	538	.....	430	.....	11,699
Cut okra	195,980	5,349	.....	16,062	5,682	223,082
Okra and tomatoes	46,138	2,034	.....	652	.....	48,824
Total Pack	252,858	7,921	.....	17,144	5,682	283,605

Sugar Distribution and Stocks

Distribution of sugar for U. S. consumption by primary distributors for the first quarter of 1947 totaled 1,380,147 short tons or 14 percent more than the distribution of 1,215,203 tons for the same quarter of 1946, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week. The following table shows the distribution by various types of distributors for the Jan.-March quarter of 1947 and 1946:

Distribution of Sugar

Distributors	Jan.-Mar. 1947	Jan.-Mar. 1946
	Short tons, raw value	
Refiners raw	860	1,337
Refiners refined	1,029,661	948,677
Beet processors	319,734	263,525
Importers	77,891	31,237
Mainland cane mills	34,765	33,176
Total	1,462,911	1,277,972
Deliveries for export	72,464	62,769
For U. S. consumption[1]	1,380,147	1,215,203

[1] Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Stocks of sugar on hand March 31, 1947, of 1,316,068 tons were 132,000 tons larger than March 31, 1946, stocks of 1,184,314 tons. March 31, 1947, primary distributor sugar

stocks, as compared with a year earlier, are shown below:

Stocks of Sugar

Location of stocks	March 31, 1947	March 31, 1946
	Short tons, raw value	
Refiners raw	200,493	195,692
Refiners refined	179,193	155,239
Beet processors	796,517	728,238
Importers	56,967	28,140
Mainland cane mills	82,898	77,005
Total	1,316,068	1,184,314

Pimiento Pack for 1946

The 1946 pack of canned pimientos totaled 788,356 actual cases, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. This compares with the 1945 pack of 561,962 cases. The 1946 pack of pimientos by can size is shown below:

1946 Pimiento Pack by States and Sizes of Containers

Size	Georgia *Actual cases*	Other States *Actual cases*	Total *Actual cases*
No. 2¼	119,450	6,393	125,843
14Z	.....	.....	.....
No. 7Z	.....	425	425
No. 4Z flat	149,386	102,509	251,895
No. 10	1,082	.....	1,082
Miscellaneous tin	12,629	12,500	25,129
14Z glass	34,270	.....	34,270
2Z glass	31,970	.....	31,970
7Z glass	277,756	2,500	280,256
Miscellaneous glass	4,597	32,889	37,486
Total	631,140	157,216	788,356

1946 White Potato Pack

The 1946 pack of canned white potatoes totaled 591,411 actual cases, equivalent to 598,000 cases, basis 24/2's according to the Association's Division of Statistics. This is the first time the pack of this commodity has been compiled by the Association and the pack refers to the season—April through the following March. The 1946 pack by can size and area is shown below:

1946 White Potato Pack

	24/2	6/10	Misc.	Total
East	348,874	9,146	20,911	378,931
West	200,442	12,038	.....	212,480
Total	549,316	21,184	20,911	591,411

Canned Lima Bean Stocks

May 1, 1947, stocks of canned lima beans in canners' hands totaled 62,049 actual cases, equivalent to 63,000 cases, basis 24/2's, the Association's Division of Statistics reported this week. Less than 4 percent of the 1946 pack of canned lima beans remained in canners' hands on May 1. According to reports of the Department of Commerce, May 1, 1946, stocks of canned lima beans in canners' hands totaled 122,000 cases, basis 24/2's.

May 1, 1947, stocks of canned lima beans in canners' hands by area, can size and style of pack, based on reports of canners who packed about 97 percent of the 1946 pack together with estimates for those not reporting, are shown below:

Stocks of Canned Limas in Canners' Hands Total Sold and Unsold May 1, 1947

Green Limas:	24/2	6/10	Total
Maryland and Delaware			
Midget	.....	.....	.....
Tiny	1,216	292	1,508
Small	3,685	478	4,163
Medium	1,141	.....	1,141
Green and White	3,567	793	4,360
White	573	.....	573
Blended	.....	.....	.....
Total	10,182	1,563	11,745
Eastern States			
Midget	150	.....	150
Tiny	1,362	.....	1,362
Small	4,752	50	4,802
Medium	1,213	.....	1,213
Green and White	955	.....	955
White	76	.....	76
Blended	.....	.....	.....
Total	8,508	50	8,558
Western States			
Midget	2,251	.....	2,251
Tiny	1,208	.....	1,208
Small	1,275	.....	1,275
Medium	894	1	895
Green and White	16,971	.....	16,971
White	3,321	.....	3,321
Blended	15,825	.....	15,825
Total	41,745	1	41,746
Total U. S.	60,435	1,614	62,049

Weather of the Week

From U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Week Ending May 13

Unseasonably low temperatures east of the Rocky Mountains was the most important weather feature of the week ending May 13, according to the Weather Bureau's Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Cold weather over the central and eastern parts of the country retarded seed germination and plant growth and caused frost injury as far south as the southern Appalachians. Damage to vegetables and fruit ranged from light to locally severe, principally in the middle and southern Appalachian areas, but it was too early at the time the report was issued to appraise the full extent of damage. There was light rainfall in the Northwest, Central and Northeastern areas with light to heavy rainfall in Southwestern and Rocky Mountain States.

Conditions were reported more favorable for soil preparation and planting than in recent weeks in March of the North-central areas. The season remained backward, however, by as much as four weeks. Little farm work was reported accomplished during the week in the Northeast. Freezing weather in the Middle-Atlantic States caused considerable damage to tomato plants and peas were reported burst due to freeze in northern and western Maryland. Continued good growing weather prevailed in the Northwest.

Information on temperature and rainfall for certain weather stations, as reported by the U. S. Weather Bureau, is shown in the following table:

Districts and stations	Temperature Av. *D.*	Temperature Depart. from normal *D.*	Precipitation Av. *In.*	Precipitation Depart. from normal *In.*
Northeast:				
Portland, Me.	50	−1	0.10	−0.55
Syracuse, N. Y.	48	−6	0.45	−0.18
Buffalo, N. Y.	43	−11	0.30	−0.36
Erie, N. Y.	47	−8	0.21	−0.50
Middle Atlantic:				
Trenton, N. J.	53	−6	0.11	−0.62
Harrisburg, Pa.	..	....	....	.....
Baltimore, Md.	56	−7	0.01	−0.81
Norfolk, Va.	60	−2	0.21	−0.54
Richmond, Va.	56	−9	0.00	−0.89
Midwest:				
Cleveland, Ohio	41	−15	0.37	−0.28
Toledo, Ohio	48	−9	0.25	−0.60
Columbus, Ohio	50	−10	0.41	−0.42
Cincinnati, Ohio	..	....	....	.....
Fort Wayne, Ind.	49	−8	0.20	−0.66
Indianapolis, Ind.	53	−8	0.09	−0.19
Evansville, Ind.	55	−8	0.00	−0.89
Peoria, Ill.	54	−4	0.44	−0.41
Grand Rapids, Mich.	49	−5	1.08	+0.32
Milwaukee, Wis.	47	−4	0.24	−0.56
Madison, Wis.	50	−6	0.29	−0.56
Green Bay, Wis.	47	−6	0.40	−0.35
La Crosse, Wis.	51	−5	0.19	−0.57
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	52	−4	0.62	−0.09
Charles City, Iowa	52	−4	0.92	−0.01
Davenport, Iowa	54	−5	0.22	−0.57
Des Moines, Iowa	54	−5	0.14	−1.01
Sioux City, Iowa	55	−3	0.83	−0.05
Omaha, Nebr.	57	−3	0.12	−0.73
South Central:				
Springfield, Mo.	58	−4	0.06	−1.12
Fort Smith, Ark.	64	−4	2.79	+1.76
Corpus Christi, Tex.	78	+3	1.31	+0.48
Brownsville, Tex.	80	+2	0.11	−0.47
Rocky Mountain:				
Denver, Colo.	57	+3	0.91	+0.39
Grand Junction, Colo.	63	+4	0.19	+0.05
Salt Lake City, Utah	62	+8	1.07	+0.74
Pocatello, Idaho	56	+4	1.02	+0.65
Boise, Idaho	59	+4	0.49	+0.20
West Coast:				
Walla Walla, Wash.	62	+4	0.34	−0.01
Yakima, Wash.	64	+6	0.03	−0.14
Seattle, Wash.	56	+2	0.36	−0.10
Portland, Ore.	59	+3	0.08	−0.44
Roseburg, Ore.	56	+1	0.65	+0.16
Sacramento, Calif.	63	+1	0.00	−0.23
Fresno, Calif.	66	0	0.00	−0.15
Los Angeles, Calif.	62	+1	0.04	−0.05

Av. = Average, D = Degree, In. = Inches.

Trade-Marks

Explanation of the Proposed Revision of Trade-Mark Rules

In preparation for the Lanham Act, which becomes effective on July 5, 1947, the U. S. Patent Office has issued a draft of proposed revisions to the trade-mark rules. Hearings on these rules are scheduled for May 23, 1947. (The Lanham Act was reviewed in INFORMATION LETTERS for August 10, 1946, and March 22, 1947.)

The rules now being formulated will govern the procedure in the Patent Office under the Act for registration and renewal of trade-marks, and for interference, cancellation, and opposition proceedings.

Applications for registration, under the new rules, will require additional information. For example, both the date of the first use of the mark and its first use in interstate commerce must be stated. Further, when registration is sought of a mark claimed to be registrable because it has acquired a secondary meaning, it is proposed that separate proof must be submitted with the application that the mark has become distinctive of applicant's goods in commerce. Likewise separate proof must be submitted of the exclusive and continuous use of the mark, if distinctiveness is based on such use for the five-year period specified in the statute.

Where concurrent use is claimed of a mark with other companies, and registration is sought, the applicant must furnish detailed information as to use of the mark made by the other companies, the goods on which they are used, and the geographical areas where the goods are sold.

Some applications are filed for the registration of a mark which is part of a label for a product which under a federal statute cannot be lawfully sold without prior approval of the label by a designated Government agency. Under the proposed rules, in such cases a copy of the label and its certification must be made of record in the application.

The proposed rules also specifically state that, in an interference proceeding, the party whose application or registration involved in the interference has the latest filing date is the junior party and will be regarded as having the burden of proof.

Personnel

Haller Given Promotion in USDA Bureau of Entomology

Dr. H. L. Haller, U. S. Department of Agriculture scientist, with an international reputation in organic chemistry, has been appointed special assistant to Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Dr. Haller has been assistant leader of the Bureau's Division of Insecticide Investigations since 1937.

A graduate of the University of Cincinnati and Columbia University, Dr. Haller served as chief chemist for the Jereki Chemical Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, until 1921, when he accepted a position as research chemist for the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. He came to the Department of Agriculture in 1929.

One of Dr. Haller's outstanding contributions to science—made in collaboration with Dr. L. B. LaForge and L. E. Smith—is the determination of the chemical structure of rotenone, an important organic insecticide. The Washington Chemical Society awarded its Hillebrand prize for 1932 to Dr. Haller and Dr. LaForge for this achievement.

During World War II Dr. Haller and his associates coordinated and executed a series of research programs on DDT and other insecticides that effectively protected our armed forces against insect-borne disease. This program included the synthesis of new chemical materials and their conversion to forms suitable for military use.

Dr. Haller's new assignment covers the various chemical aspects of the Bureau's problems involving the development, manufacture, and use of chemical insecticides. Also, he will act as liaison officer between the Bureau and manufacturers of insecticidal chemicals.

Pollock Gets New Post

Guy E. Pollock, who has been associated with the Marshall Canning Company for 40 years, has resigned as sales manager and vice president of that company, effective June 30. Mr. Marshall has accepted a position as executive vice president and general manager of the Sales Producers Associates, Inc., of Chicago, Illinois.

Sanitation

First of Series of Sanitation Conferences Come to a Close

N. H. Sanborn, H. M. Decker and W. S. Crumlish, of the Association's Washington Research Laboratories staff this week concluded a series of sanitation conferences which were held in Rochester, N. Y., Indianapolis, Ind., Fayetteville, Ark., Marshalltown, Iowa, Milwaukee, Wis., and York, Pa.

These conferences were of two-day duration at all locations except York, Pa., where the conference was one day. The conferences were held in cooperation with the various State canner associations. Total attendance was approximately 600. Personnel attending were for the most part managers, superintendents and foremen of the various canning companies.

Subjects discussed at the conferences were:

Introduction to Canning Plant Sanitation, Water Supplies, Functions of the Laboratory in Relation to Plant Sanitation, Duties of the Sanitarian, Insect Control, Rodent Control, Lighting, Cleaning Canning Plant Equipment, Plant Construction, Ventilation, Canning Plant Equipment, Paints, Facilities for Health and Comfort of Employees, Industrial Illness, Industrial Safety, In-plant Feeding, and Waste Disposal.

The purpose of the conferences was to present information related to sanitation to canning plant personnel and to develop questions and discussion by the canning personnel which will be of benefit to the entire industry.

A second series of conferences on sanitation will be held at the end of the canning season this summer in areas other than those above.

Census Bureau Releases Data on Food Exports and Imports

Exports and imports of canned foods by commodities for March, 1946, and March, 1947, and cumulative for the period January through March, 1946, and for the same three months of this year, are shown on the following page. This information was compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics from the foreign trade figures of the Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Latest Canned Food Export and Import Statistics, with Comparisons

	March, 1946		March, 1947		Jan.-Mar., 1946		Jan.-Mar., 1947	
	Pounds	*Value*	*Pounds*	*Value*	*Pounds*	*Value*	*Pounds*	*Value*
Exports								
Meats, total	41,201,966	$10,771,347	2,232,890	$956,928	386,195,877	$101,395,192	12,618,988	$4,552,170
Beef, corned, etc	6,271,658	1,287,648	124,371	30,924	68,015,606	18,241,371	217,542	56,392
Tushonka	3,902,170	1,441,904	1,183,242	470,017	15,445,280	6,356,134	4,290,736	1,782,748
Pork	3,707,493	1,226,864	424,691	245,242	21,225,885	7,203,072	2,120,405	1,007,581
Sausage, bologna, franks, etc	3,919,091	1,384,604	118,861	58,065	28,492,116	9,322,199	3,143,713	1,061,981
Other meat	23,401,554	5,430,327	381,725	152,680	253,016,981	60,272,416	2,846,592	643,468
Vegetables, total	27,283,069	1,495,550	7,998,395	1,194,123	74,377,724	5,695,829	31,994,602	5,013,810
Asparagus	209,255	39,905	512,965	133,600	578,288	114,259	3,063,039	779,202
Beans, baked and with pork	669,170	67,478	842,883	101,058	3,469,393	417,206	3,025,643	379,663
Corn	399,360	45,498	382,783	49,895	1,253,401	137,965	1,964,146	248,798
Peas	1,710,166	192,460	567,577	59,270	3,707,171	398,674	3,642,998	373,027
Soups	755,754	122,825	1,028,020	198,789	3,117,588	1,040,217	4,806,205	810,632
Tomatoes	.....	.....	134,475	20,740	.....	.....	395,860	59,198
Tomato paste and puree	356,587	50,148	1,212,662	199,719	1,651,762	234,740	4,062,275	716,574
Tomato juice	18,600,102	443,236	754,037	61,889	45,334,564	1,584,218	2,116,476	177,760
Catsup, etc	707,269	129,997	558,026	123,734	2,943,068	520,032	2,840,568	579,739
Other vegetables and juices	3,876,006	404,003	2,004,967	245,429	12,322,489	1,248,518	6,077,392	889,217
Condensed milk	9,791,110	1,653,287	4,693,791	913,027	30,601,855	5,211,328	17,876,234	3,386,410
Evaporated milk	112,216,645	13,099,582	25,354,930	3,750,258	306,921,477	35,586,399	77,580,349	11,681,618
Fish:								
Salmon	17,408,691	4,824,142	9,476,985	2,510,536	36,688,916	8,989,204	20,638,608	5,008,076
Sardines	8,905,655	2,266,440	6,929,523	1,061,845	41,415,397	7,215,227	35,628,714	4,879,643
Cod, haddock, lake, pollock, cusk	730	187	256,774	33,153	730	187	963,498	85,438
Herring	6,398	2,425	269,785	31,090	499,627	76,553	319,675	42,620
Other fish, except shellfish	399,284	68,239	2,477,956	457,003	7,501,980	1,003,095	5,437,397	1,057,064
Shellfish:								
Shrimp	3,882	2,216	76,772	64,371	7,206	4,135	314,631	336,692
Other shellfish	146,357	77,770	2,391,636	538,323	515,201	192,221	3,576,142	908,832
Fruits, total	9,250,467	1,192,100	30,997,128	3,668,955	25,354,659	3,414,179	121,687,438	16,119,649
Grapefruit	11,515	2,356	13,209,195	1,319,456	23,746	3,768	37,329,091	3,815,597
Berries	19,949	3,685	155,105	26,463	291,271	41,795	221,808	44,965
Apples and sauce	40,601	6,854	160,729	18,765	296,133	39,747	642,881	94,156
Grapes	298	65	.....	.....	538	95	.....	.....
Apricots	3,729,949	486,988	5,694,026	625,112	6,997,764	923,637	15,047,534	1,784,606
Cherries	110,202	22,870	129,783	33,781	249,247	51,120	434,295	110,257
Prunes and plums	61,282	7,200	1,964,659	239,317	251,419	29,479	4,231,270	481,227
Peaches	1,855,884	225,185	5,167,163	615,792	6,249,069	771,193	26,567,822	3,365,378
Pears	827,783	110,846	1,854,364	317,463	3,351,982	494,907	11,650,761	2,038,915
Pineapple	630,480	77,465	1,035,136	177,868	3,555,263	458,940	8,601,447	1,364,003
Fruit salad and cocktail	886,366	125,811	1,441,740	259,275	2,865,345	456,874	15,544,091	2,766,639
Other fruits	1,076,158	122,775	185,228	35,663	1,222,882	142,624	1,416,438	253,826
Fruit juices* (in gallons):								
Pineapple	19,998	16,770	104,320	93,750	126,605	98,229	367,384	320,396
Grapefruit	2,004,586	684,431	404,747	182,697	4,207,259	1,312,579	1,614,733	733,720
Orange	678,408	350,542	784,103	1,101,058	1,805,509	1,006,182	1,349,858	1,745,563
Other fruit juices	824,001	371,444	608,241	420,211	1,239,535	801,796	1,359,357	1,087,706
Imports								
Meat:								
Beef	21,641	3,731	525	225	106,235	30,320	986,110	284,979
Other meats	6,105	1,851	2,174	785	69,304	21,842	26,027	4,471
Milk, condensed and evaporated	492	58	212	43	624,163	57,631	304	57
Fish:								
Packed in oil:								
Sardines	2,254,857	852,658	990,373	376,778	5,949,909	2,661,810	5,551,817	2,208,235
Anchovies	446,308	349,472	29,588	19,480	1,121,983	845,127	150,537	108,029
Other fish in oil	45,711	29,764	305,016	159,587	953,378	401,262	1,711,393	871,539
Other fish not in oil	423,508	153,282	922,936	103,352	848,116	290,897	1,824,014	484,917
Shellfish:								
Clams and oysters	71,458	39,594	9,976	9,375	124,458	69,096	49,667	49,919
Lobsters	12,738	11,781	31,578	30,951	189,641	177,876	58,929	67,895
Vegetables:								
Pimientos	315,558	122,864	8,592	2,623	479,874	190,918	13,804	4,581
Tomatoes	2,321	205	536,704	64,578	13,862	708	2,651,406	333,060
Tomato paste and sauce	60	3	7,329	2,103	2,110	337	166,828	30,759
Other vegetables	64,074	10,917	150	38	230,620	35,240	79,729	17,148
Fruit:								
Pineapple, dutiable	973,721	151,060	1,563,158	230,748	2,343,568	333,264	4,063,497	590,432

(*) Including concentrates.

California Plums Regulated

The U. S. Department of Agriculture this week announced that under the amended marketing agreement and order regulating the handling of California Bartlett pears, plums, and Elberta peaches, commencing with the current marketing season, shipment of plums into, in, or through either of the following listed regions in California will be regarded as directly burdening, obstructing, or affecting interstate or foreign commerce in plums:

(1) The San Francisco-Sacramento region, consisting of Marin County, Sacramento County, Contra Costa county, Alameda county, San Mateo county, and San Francisco county.

(2) The Los Angeles region, consisting of Ventura county, Los Angeles county, and Orange county.

Cuban Pineapple Crop

Cuba's 1947 pineapple crop is expected to total 6.0 million crates, about 28 percent greater than the 1946 production of 4.7 million, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported. Marketing difficulties are foreseen, however, and fears are expressed that a very sizeable portion of the crop may be left unharvested, the result of a tin shortage, as well as increased competition from Hawaiian pineapple. Much of the recent expansion of pineapple acreage was based on the demand for Cuban pineapple in the United States and Canada during the war years when much of the Hawaiian pack was diverted to meet military requirements.

Preliminary estimates of utilization of the current crop (based upon a total disposition of only 4.85 million crates) are: 4.15 million for export and 700,000 for domestic consumption. Estimated export requirements are broken down as follows: Fresh shipments 1.6 million crates, canned 2.0 million, brine 300,000, and frozen 250,000 crates.

Value of Canada's Fruit Crop

The value of Canadian 1946 fruit crops totaled $51,474,000, according to the first estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was an increase of 60 percent from $32,270,000, value of the 1945 fruit crops. Except for small fruits, including grapes, average values were somewhat less than those of the preceding season. The greatly increased yield, however, resulted in much larger total returns to the producers.

New Zealand Apple Crop

The New Zealand 1945-46 crop of apples amounted to 2,560,000 bushels as compared with 2,300,000 bushels in 1944-45, the U. S. Department of Commerce has reported. Of the 1945-46 crop, 282,000 bushels were exported to Great Britain and 103,000 bushels were dehydrated by the Internal Marketing Division.

Dehydrated apples amounting to 444,605 pounds were released to the domestic market when the supplies of fresh apples were exhausted in November 1946. Many more could have been sold.

Algeria's Citrus Crop

Production of oranges, including mandarins, in Algeria for the 1946-47 season is now indicated at 3,685,000 boxes, 16 percent less than the 4,298,000 boxes produced in the preceding year and 33 percent above the prewar (1934-38) average of 2,775,000 boxes, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week. Lemon production is now estimated at 104,000 boxes, 15,000 below last season's production but 2,000 boxes more than the prewar average. The grapefruit crop, estimated at only 6,000 boxes, is three times larger than last season's production. The unusually large increase in grapefruit production is due to a great number of young trees coming into bearing.

French Morocco Citrus

Production of citrus fruit in French Morocco in the 1945-46 season was estimated at 65,000 to 75,000 metric tons, the U. S. Department of Commerce has reported.

Exports from the 1944-45 crop amounted to 10,000 metric tons, all of which went to France. The export program for the 1946-47 season called for 15,000 metric tons. As of January 1, 1947, 9,000 tons had already been exported.

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